

MEANING ANALYSIS OF THE SONG 'MARENDENG MARAMPA'

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Abstract. Local songs are one of the literary genres in demand and enjoyed by the public. Not only to hear the song's lyrics, but some people are also interested in producing and even covering some folk songs. In terms of language, folk songs tend to be free, not bound by special rules. The lyrics mostly come from stories or circumstances from a region. The use of Local languages, which contain many symbolic meanings, makes it sometimes difficult for us to understand the meaning contained in the lyrics of a folk song. This study aims to describe the meaning contained in the Toraja folk song "Marendeng Marampa". This study focuses on the semantic analysis of the song's lexical meaning, grammatical meaning, referential meaning, and figurative meaning. The research method used is a descriptive qualitative method and uses a hermeneutic approach. The results of the discussion from the analysis of the song's lyrics show that the song "Marendeng Marampa" tells about the spirit of the Toraja people in living life overseas. The lyrics of this song contain many lexical, grammatical, and referential meanings and several words that have figurative meanings.

Keywords: *local songs, meaning analysis, semantics, toraja's song*

Introduction

There are various ethnic groups and cultures in Indonesia. Tribes in Indonesia usually describe their culture through literature. Sumardjo and Saini (1986) stated that literature is an expression of the human person in the form of experiences, thoughts, feelings, ideas, passions, and beliefs in a concrete picture that evokes charm with language tools. So that literature has elements in thoughts, experiences, ideas, feelings, enthusiasm, beliefs, expressions of form and language. Literature is used as a form of channelling ideas, thoughts and thoughts, and life experiences. The literature can be in the form of dances, traditional food, traditional weapons, traditional houses, traditional clothes, folk songs, and others. However, one of the kinds of literature in Indonesia that seems to have more to do with language is folk songs. Each tribe in Indonesia has its folk song and has its distinctive meaning, as in the lyrics of the song "Marendeng Marampa", which comes from the Toraja tribe. The song "Marendeng Marampa" tells about the beauty and natural wealth of Tana Toraja.

In singing a folk anthem, most of the lyrics contain implied meanings or meanings that are not explicitly written. Through the lyrics sung to a folk song, it makes many people interested in knowing the actual meaning or message the song wants to convey. Therefore, we are interested in analyzing one of the folk songs in Indonesia, especially from the Toraja area, entitled "Marendeng Marampa", through the study of semantic meaning. In studying the meaning in the song "Marendeng Marampa", we focused on four types of meaning contained in semantic science, namely: lexical meaning (true meaning or real meaning), grammatical meaning (meaning that arises as a result of grammatical processes in a word such as the affixation process), referential meaning (meaning that arises because a word has a reference or a word or refers to something

outside the language), and figurative meaning, (meaning that does not refer to the actual meaning or the opposite of the lexical meaning).

Review of literature

Song lyrics

Song lyrics are a person's expression of something he has seen, heard or experienced. In expressing their experiences, poets or songwriters play words and language to create attraction and uniqueness in the lyrics or poetry. This language game can be in the form of vocal games, language styles or deviations in the meaning of words and is strengthened by the use of melodies and musical notations that are adapted to the lyrics of the song so that listeners are increasingly carried away with what the author thinks (Awe, 2003). Songs formed from the relationship between elements of music with elements of poetry or song lyrics are a form of mass communication. In this condition, the song is also a medium for delivering messages by communicators to communicants in large numbers through the mass media. Messages can take various forms, both spoken and written. For example, song lyrics have the form of messages in the form of written words and sentences that can be used to create an atmosphere and a certain imagination for the listeners so that they can also create various meanings.

Folk songs

According to Moestopo (2020), folk songs as an element of culture, the art of folk songs has a style, variety, and characteristics that become Local identities. This identity shows Local characteristics that need to be developed to advance Local song art. Folk songs it is always related to the daily life of the people of a community. Such as for ritual ceremonies, work such as activities to welcome the harvest season, or as a means of spreading the cultural or historical values of the local community. Traditional songs are part of literary works that use beauty to satisfy mankind. Therefore, folk songs use language as the main medium. In addition to describing the communal personality or local community, the existence of folk songs can ignite the spirit or spirit of togetherness of the community concerned. Regardless of the mission or function, folk songs are concretely close to the local community.

Meaning

Meaning is the intention inferred from a word, so the meaning with the object is very intertwined and fused. If a word cannot be associated with a certain object, event or situation, then we cannot derive the meaning (Tridalestari, 2013). Pateda (2001) suggests that meaning is the relationship between meaning and understanding. Song lyrics express something that a person sees, hears, or experiences by playing word games and language to create attraction and uniqueness to song lyrics performed by a songwriter. Like the vocal play of language style and deviation of the meaning of words, it is a language game in creating song lyrics.

Lexical meaning

The lexical meaning is the actual meaning, the meaning by the observations of the human senses, or the meaning as it is. These words serve as a reference for language

users. Chaer (1990) states, "The lexical meaning can be said to be the meaning by the referent or the meaning following the results of the human senses".

Grammatical meaning

The grammatical meaning is the word's meaning that arises after being connected to a sentence. The function of the sentence as a linguistic unit gives rise to the grammatical meaning of a word. Grammatical meaning is the meaning of types of words formed after undergoing a grammaticalization process, such as giving various affixes, reduplication/formation of types of repeated words, or compounding words that make basic words into compound words. The grammatical meaning is very dependent on the structure of the types of sentences.

Referential meaning

Referential meaning is meaning directly related to reality or has a referent (reference); referential meaning can also be called cognitive meaning because it has a reference. In this sense, it has a relationship with the concept of something that has been mutually agreed upon (by the language community), such as a table and chair, which has a referential meaning because both have referents, namely a type of household furniture called "table" and "chair".

Figurative meaning

The figurative meaning itself is defined as the meaning or meaning of words or expressions that contain assumptions or appreciation.

Materials and Methods

The method used in analyzing the folk song "Marendeng Marampa" is a qualitative research method whose characteristics are descriptive or can be called a qualitative descriptive research method. Moleong (2018) argue that qualitative research is a particular tradition in social science that fundamentally depends on observing humans in their area and relating to these people in language and terms. The source of data in this study, namely the folk song "Marendeng Marampa", by focusing on several types of meaning contained in semantic science, namely lexical meaning, grammatical meaning, referential meaning, and figurative meaning. In this study, we describe the analysis results in tabular form so that they can be structured and conceptualized clearly.

In this study, the hermeneutic circle concept approach is used, namely by explaining the whole through the parts or explaining the parts through the whole (Luxemburg et al., 1989). The circle in question is that a whole determines the meaning of each part and the parts. For example, a word is determined by its meaning through its functional meaning in the sentence as a whole, and a sentence is determined by the meaning of the individual words that make it up. In the hermeneutic view, the convention of wholeness is dominant. All parts are interrelated so that interpretation is possible. Song lyrics interpretation like this can also be applied.

Results and Discussion

The study of the folk song "Marendeng Marampa", which uses the semantic method, aims to make sense of the words in the song's lyrics, from the most basic to the core. The study of the meaning of the song "Marendeng Marampa" is limited by the types of meanings: lexical meaning, grammatical meaning, referential meaning, and figurative meaning. First, each word in the song lyrics is broken down and then interpreted into Indonesian to make it easier to classify into what type of meaning; then, the meaning of the word is analyzed, and a conclusion is given regarding the meaning contained in each 1-2 stanzas of the song lyrics.

The sentence 'Marendeng marampa kadadianku' has where the conditions are always safe and peaceful where my birth (kadadianku) is meant is Tana Toraja itself (Table 1).

Table 1. The 'Marendeng marampa kadadianku'.

Word	Kind of meaning	Meaning analysis
Marendeng	Lexical	The word 'marendeng/safe' here means an area that is not dangerous and does not cause fear or worry.
Marampa	Lexical	The word 'marampa/peaceful' here is interpret as a peaceful area, no commotion, or a quiet place.
Kadadianku	Lexical/grammatical	The word 'kadadianku/my birth' here is interpreted with the meaning of a person's place of birth.

The sentence 'Dio padang digente Toraya lebukan Sulawesi' has the meaning of an area in South Sulawesi called Toraja (Table 2).

Table 2. The 'Dio padang digente Toraya lebukan Sulawesi'.

Word	Meaning	Meaning analysis
Dio padang	Figurative/referential	The word 'Dio padang/ditanah' refers to an area/region. In this word, there is a prefix (prefix) 'di' of ditinah = di + ground.
Digente	Lexical/grammatical	The word 'digente/bernama' here is interpreted with the meaning of an area that has a name/nickname.
Toraya	Lexical	The word 'toraya/toraja' here refers to the name of an area in South Sulawesi.
Lebukan Sulawesi	Lexical	The word 'lebukan Sulawesi/Sulawesi island' here refers to one of the provinces in Indonesia in which there is an area called Toraja.

The sentence 'Mellombok membuntu mentanetena Nakabu' uma sia pa'lak Nasakkai' salu Sa'dan' has the meaning where the natural conditions in Toraja are where the valleys (mellombok) have many hills (stalk) and mountains (mentanetena) which identify that In Toraja has beautiful natural conditions, and cool. As for the expanses of rice fields (uma) and fields (pa'lak), some of the Toraja people are farmers (Table 3).

Table 3. The 'Mellombok membuntu mentanetena Nakabu' uma sia pa'lak Nasakkai' salu Sa'dan'.

Word	Meaning	Meaning analysis
Mellombok	Referral	The word 'mellombok/from the valley' refers to a low area (lowlands).

Membuntu	Referral	The word 'membuntu/from the hill' refers to an area in the highlands.
Mentanetena	Referral	The word 'mentanetena/from the mountain' refers to an area higher than a hill.
Nakabu	Allegory	The word 'nakabu/covered' here is interpreted with the meaning of something so many that it includes part of something else.
Uma	Lexical	The word 'uma/sawah' refers to land used as a place to grow rice.
Sia pa'lak	Lexical	The word 'sia pa'lak/kebun-garden' refers to a large area of land used to plant various kinds of crops (vegetables, corn, fruits).
Nasakhai	Lexical/grammatical	The word 'nasakhai/dialiri' means something (water) that is channelled. In this word there is a prefix 'di' and a suffix 'i' dialiri = di+alir+i
Salu sa'dan	Lexical	The word 'Salu sa'dan/river' here refers to the river's name in Toraja, which local people use to drain their rice fields.

The sentence 'Kami sang Torayan Umba-umba padang kiolai' means to go to any country or region. Wherever the Toraja people go/live, it does not dampen their enthusiasm to keep working well (*Table 4*).

Table 4. The 'Kami sang Torayan Umba-umba padang kiolai'.

Word	Meaning	Meaning analysis
Kami	Lexical	The word 'kami/we' here has a plural meaning or people in a group or ethnicity.
Sang toraya	Lexical	The word 'sang toraya/toraja people' refers to people from the Toraja area.
Umbaumba	Referral/grammatical	The word 'umba-umba/anywhere' refers to any area or area that is either nowhere.
Padang	Lexical	The word 'padang/land' means an area/region.
Ki	Lexical	The word 'ki/we' here has a plural meaning or people in a group or ethnicity.
Olai	Lexical/grammatical	The word 'olai/visit' means visiting an area, either intending to settle or not.

The sentence 'Maparri' masussa ki rampoi tang ki pomabanda penawa' means that the Toraja people will not give up easily because whatever difficulties and difficulties they face must be accompanied by efforts to become better (*Table 5*).

Table 5. The 'Maparri' masussa ki rampoi tang ki pomabanda penawa'.

Word	Meaning	Meaning analysis
Maparri	Lexical/grammatical	The word 'maparri/suffering' has a meaning that refers to bearing something unpleasant.
Masussa	Lexical/grammatical	The word 'masussa' means difficulty in dealing with something.
Ki	Lexical	The word 'ki/we' here has a plural meaning, or people who belong to a group or ethnicity.
Rampoi	Lexical/grammatical	The word 'rampoi/pass' means being able to go through something.

Tang	Lexical	The word 'tang/no' means denial or something that is not appropriate.
Ki	Lexical	The word 'ki/kami' has the mean of the word 'we' here has a plural meaning, or people who belong to a group or ethnicity.
Pomabanda penawa	Allegory	The word 'pomabanda penawa/heavy life' means feeling difficult or thinking too much about something.

The sentence 'Yamo pasannan tengko ki umpasundun rongko ki' has a meaning when the Toraja people migrate, they have responsibilities towards themselves and their families, and all efforts made to fulfill that responsibility will eventually bring glory and a better life to themselves and their families (Table 6).

Table 6. The 'Yamo pasannan tengko ki umpasundun rongko ki'.

Word	Meaning	Meaning analysis
Yamo	Lexical	The word 'yamo/because' means a reason or cause for smething to happen.
Pasannan tengko	Allegory	The word 'pasannan tengko/burden of life' means something that is borne or borne (responsibility).
Ki	Lexical	The word 'ki/kami' here has a plural meanng, or people who belng to group or ethnicity.
Umpasundun	Lexical/grammatical	The word 'umpasundun/perfect' means trying to be perfect or better.
Rongko	Lexical	The word 'rongko/success' means a favorable situations or feeling prosperous.
Ki	Lexical	The word 'ki/we' here have a plural meaning, or people who belong to a group or ethnicity.

Based on the result of the meaning analysis of the song "Marendeng Marampa" above, most of the lyrics contain lexical meanings. Only a few of them contain figurative, referral, and allegory meaning. Most of the lyrics use words that have real meaning and some words refer to a place (referential meaning).

Conclusion

The song 'Marendeng Marampa' is a song that became a unifying song for Toraja, which aims to unite local children, especially those who migrate to other areas, so that they always remember and remember their hometown. The song 'Marendeng Marampa' also means that it is difficult and happy that people experience overseas, but keep the spirit in living life, whatever the obstacles, keep fighting. Therefore, the song is a unifying song for the Toraja people, wherever they are.

The analysis of the song "Marendeng Marampa" looks at several aspects of the study of meaning in Semantics. In this analysis of the song "Marendeng Marampa," we focus on four types of meaning, namely lexical meaning, grammatical meaning, referential meaning, and figurative meaning. After being analyzed, it can be concluded that there are many lexical meanings in the song "Marendeng Marampa." A lot of Lyrics use words that have real meaning. In addition, some words refer to a place (referential meaning). Furthermore, there are many grammatical meanings in this song, which is marked by the number of words that have prefixes and suffixes. Then lastly, there are

only a few words in this song that have a lexical meaning or do not refer to the actual meaning.

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Conflict of interest

The author confirms that there is no conflict of interest with any parties involved with the study.

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